contamination is very difficult and because of the large number of pesticic in use, the wide range of chemicals, the toxicological and environment; fate characteristics displayed by these materials, and the lack of informati on their environmental fate and health effects. Therefore, the committ recommends the following:

- Registration of Critical Pesticides States should consider initiating a re tine procedure for flagging pesticides that have potential for leaching into a: contaminating ground water. Such a procedure should be based on the pes cide's chemical characteristics and other factors such as evidence of previc detection in ground water. States should consider canceling the registration pesticides for which essential data have not been provided.
- Data Base on Agricultural Chemical Use States should maintain a da base on the spatial and temporal distribution of applied pesticides. Applicatc could be required to report when, where, and how much of these pesticides applied. Also useful are maps and summaries to indicate where such materi; are applied.
- Pesticide Tax to Fund Monitoring Monitoring should be used to ensu that currently registered, potentially leachable pesticides do not reach groui water. States should consider funding through fees paid for pesticides or th< use. Such a program has two advantages: (1) a cost more reflective of the tr cost of the pesticide is then paid by its users; and (2) there is economic incenti for the manufacturers to produce new pesticides that do not have the potenti to leach into ground water. An alternative to direct charges on manufacturers a tax on the pesticide paid by the user. Such a tax would not only fund t necessary monitoring, but could encourage consumers to replace the leachah pesticide with a nonleachable substitute.
- Cancellation of Pesticide Registration in Local Areas States that are rein tant to cancel the statewide registration for a potentially leachable pestici should consider canceling registration in local areas where soil conditions other factors indicate that pesticide leaching may be a serious problem.
- Economic Incentives, Legislation, and Financial Support for Source Redt tion States should encourage the use and development of source reducti< techniques such as pesticide substitution, changes in irrigation practices, pi vention of pesticide and fertilizer application near drinking water wells, ai integrated pest management.

Source Reduction

One of the most effective long-term strategies for ground water prote tion is to reduce and/or eliminate the sources of contamination. With t day's technology and knowledge, it should be possible to substantially r